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At the request of the Chinese authorities and the Japanese railway company the sale to Chinese of third and fourth class tickets to points on the Chinese Eastern Railway south of Harbin was to be stopped January 20. Strict quarantine is being enforced at the frontier stations by the Russian authorities, and Chinese coolies are not allowed to enter Russian territory from Manchuria under any conditions during the continuance of the epidemic.

The governor of Kirin left Harbin January 15, but he has sent here in his place the acting commissioner of foreign affairs for Kirin Province, who will remain here for some time to look after the situation in Fuchiatien.

MUKDEN—Status of plague.

Consul Fisher reports, January 17:

From the appearance of pneumonic plague in Mukden to January 16 there have been reported 89 cases with 73 deaths. The largest number of cases was reported January 15 and 16, viz, 17 with 9 deaths and 36 with 28 deaths. The disease is rapidly increasing and cases are found in practically all parts of the city. The Chinese authorities are making efforts to prevent spread. Twelve assistants who are graduates of modern medical schools have recently arrived from Tientsin. The difficulty appears to be in inducing the lower classes to comply with the special sanitary regulations that have been issued.

There is amicable cooperation between the Chinese authorities and the administration of the Japanese railway settlement at Mukden, so that effective measures are now being taken to prevent infected coolies from the north taking up quarters promiscuously over the city. The largest number of cases has occurred in the district near the railway station, where Chinese coming in from Changchun have put up at the cheap hotels. It has now been arranged to destroy all buildings in the vicinity of the Japanese railway settlement in which plague cases have occurred, and about 30 have already been burned. These measures, however, have probably been taken too late to make possible an early eradication of the disease.

The number of cases occurring in Kirin is not reported. Some of the cases that have occurred in Mukden were imported direct from Kirin. It is stated that a medical staff has been sent to that city.

There have been about 100 cases to date at Changchun. Suspected cases have also been reported at Kaiyuan, Tiehling, and Kungchuling, on the Japanese railway to the north of Mukden, and at Hsinminfu on the imperial railways of north China. On January 14 the passenger train which arrived at Shanhaikwan from Mukden was found to have among its passengers 2 cases of suspected plague. The train was consequently sent back to Mukden under police guard, and passenger traffic on that railway has since been practically suspended.

On the South Manchurian Railway energetic measures are being taken to prevent the carrying of infected or exposed passengers. The sale of second-class and third-class tickets has been discontinued, and first-class tickets are sold to Chinese only after the station master is satisfied that the person has not been exposed. Doctors are carried on all passenger trains, and a detention station has been established at Tafangshen (Chinese) near the border of the leased territory, where Chinese passengers will be detained for a period of 10 days before they will be allowed to proceed southward.

[Inclosure.]

Sanitary Regulations.

Police regulations for preventing the spread of plague.—One hundred police officers who have had experience in house inspection shall be selected from the various districts. These special officers shall make daily visits to all parts of the districts to which they are assigned. All cases and deaths of plague and suspect plague and all other cases of illness shall be reported by them to the hospital, from which a physician shall be promptly sent.

The officer is to instruct the occupants of the premises visited regarding the sanitary regulations in order that the residents may keep their dwellings in a clean condition. If any house is found dirty, the occupants are to be instructed to clean their premises immediately. If any part of a dwelling is found to be damp and the officer considers it to be the cause of offensive odors, the occupants are to be ordered to purchase disinfectants, such as lime, bichloride, or carbolic fluid. Should the occupants of a house be unable to purchase disinfectants, the Government will provide them and have the premises thoroughly disinfected.

As plague at Mukden originated in Harbin, all travelers' luggage from that place should be carefully inspected.

Special care should be taken to ascertain if clothing, bedding, etc., arrive from districts where the plague is prevailing, and such cases are to be reported to the hospital, which will deal with the matter.

In case of a death occurring in a restaurant or inn, the body is to be examined by a doctor before burial, regardless of the cause of death.

The occupants of a house in which a death has occurred from plague shall exhibit a white-and-black sign at the door, bearing the word "plague," to enable the public to avoid the said house.

All clothing, bedding, etc., used personally by a plague patient is to be burned unless inspected and disinfected by a doctor and declared by him to be free from infection.

All persons dying from plague are to be buried immediately after the body has been inspected by a doctor. Such bodies are to be buried in deep graves and the graves covered with quicklime to prevent any spread of disease.

All bodies of plague victims are to be buried at a safe distance from the city walls, residences, and public thoroughfares. The chief of the nearest police station is to take special care to see that the above regulation is carefully obeyed.

The police are to prevent any persons from visiting premises wherein a plague death has occurred for a certain number of days after a doctor has inspected and disinfected the said premises. The doctor will specify the number of days during which the premises are to be isolated. If plague has been specially virulent in a house, the building is to be closed entirely.

When a case of plague is discovered, besides reporting to the hospital, the neighbors should also be notified, in order that they may disinfect their houses with lime or other disinfectants.

The hospital is to be notified at once in case of sudden illness or death occurring in the public thoroughfares.

As most cases of plague occur in damp and unclean houses, the police are to observe the sanitary conditions of the premises visited. When an insanitary dwelling is found, the police are to notify the

chief of the sanitary department, who will at once send an officer to order the place cleaned.

Rats are instrumental in spreading plague. Means should be devised for catching or killing rats. The police of the various districts are to prepare wire cages in which to catch rats. A wooden box containing poison is to receive a part of the rats caught and both the dead and living rats are to be sent to the hospital for examination. The wooden box must be closely covered to prevent any foul odors from escaping.

As plague spreads easily from one district to another, the officers should do their work quickly and efficiently, without waste of time.

All eating houses should be specially instructed to keep their premises in a clean condition.

All restaurants, hotels, and other places where people congregate shall be required to be disinfected and kept clean to prevent any sickness arising.

All fish and pork not in fresh condition, as well as dead horses, cows, sheep, mules, donkeys, chickens, ducks, etc., are prohibited from being offered for sale.

CUBA.

Transmissible Diseases in the Island.

The following report of the national department of sanitation was forwarded by Acting Asst. Surg. Villoldo at Habana February 14:

January 10-20, 1911.

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment.
Tuberculosis.....	68	70	2,574
Leprosy.....	4	2	345
Malaria.....	50	6	174
Typhoid fever.....	38	4	62
Diphtheria.....	46	5	32
Scarlet fever.....	12	1	15
Measles.....	135	4	259
Varicella.....	15	27
Tetanus in the newborn.....	7	8

No quarantinable disease was reported in the island during the week ended February 11, 1911.

ECUADOR.

Plague and Yellow Fever.

Passed Asst. Surg. Parker reports, January 17: The following statement of plague and yellow fever in Ecuador was received from the director of public health:

January 1-15, 1911.

Plague.—In the city of Guayaquil 30 new cases with 11 deaths; in Duran 5 new cases with 3 deaths; in Milagro 4 new cases with 3 deaths; in Babahoyo 14 new cases with 4 deaths.